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EXAMINER

ALAM, UZMA

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2157

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the arguments filed on August 10, 2006. Claims 1-22 are pending. Claims 1-22 represent a method for providing messages on a telephone.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-5 and 10-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guggisberg US Patent Publication No. 2004/0029598 in view of Frankel et al. et al. US Patent No. 5,963,620. Guggisberg teaches the invention as claimed including a sending mail between a computer connected to the Internet and a mobile telephone (see abstract). Frankel et al. teaches the invention as claimed including browser based electronic messaging.

4. As per claims 1 and 10, Guggisberg teaches a method and apparatus for routing Internet-type messages from a computer workstation to a digital telephone having a display, said method comprising:

a) coupling the computer workstation to a TCP/IP network (the computer workstation is connected to the Internet; paragraph 0019, 0049);

b) coupling the digital telephone to the TCP/IP network (the phone is connected to the internet; paragraph 0019, 0049);

c) providing the computer workstation which supports messaging plug-ins, each of said messaging plug-ins being assigned a selected port (the workstation is connected to a network and receives and sends messages; paragraph 0049, 0053); and

Guggisberg does not teach a browser program and providing messaging redirector plug-ins for the browser program which each replace a corresponding messaging plug-in and are each assigned to a same said selected port to allow the digital telephone to log on to the computer workstation and each of said messaging redirector plug-ins using a respective said selected port to forward selected messages to the digital telephone logged on to the workstation.

Frankel et al. teaches a browser program and providing messaging redirector plug-ins for the browser program which each replace a corresponding messaging plug-in and are each assigned to a same said selected port to allow the digital telephone to log on to the computer workstation and each of said messaging redirector plug-ins using a respective said selected port to forward selected messages to the digital telephone logged on to the workstation See Figure 1, column 7, lines 9-23, column 12, lines 9-26.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the browser plug-in of Frankel et al. with the plug in of Guggisberg. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to facilitate messaging between devices that support two different formats.

5. As per claims 2 and 11, Guggisberg teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone and the computer workstation are directly coupled to said TCP/IP

5. As per claims 2 and 11, Guggisberg teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone and the computer workstation are directly coupled to said TCP/IP network (the phone and workstation are connected to the internet; paragraph 0019, 0049).

6. As per claims 3 and 12, Guggisberg teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the TCP/IP network is the Internet (paragraph 0019, 0049).

7. As per claims 4 and 13, Guggisberg teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the TCP/IP network is a LAN (0019, 0049).

8. As per claims 5 and 14, Guggisberg teaches the method and apparatus of claims 4 and 13, further comprising: e) coupling the computer workstation is coupled to the Internet (0019, 0049).

9. Claims 6-9 and 15-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guggisberg et al. US Patent Publication No. 2004/0029598 in view of Frankel et al. et al. US Patent No. 5,963,620 as applied to claims 1-5 and 10-14 above and in further view of Szlam et al. US Patent No. 6,359,892. Szlam discloses the invention as claimed including forwarding messages to remote devices (see abstract).

10. As per claims 6 and 15, Guggisberg and Frankel et al. teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone is coupled to the TCP/IP network via a telephone network coupled to a server computer coupled to the TCP/IP network. See paragraph

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0019, 0049. Guggisberg and Frankel et al. does not expressly teach a PBX network. Szlam teaches a PBX network. See column 8, lines 1-45.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the telephone network of Guggisberg and Frankel et al. with the PBX network of Szlam. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to allow the user to make long distance phone calls.

11. As per claims 7 and 16, Guggisberg and Frankel et al. teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone is coupled to the TCP/IP network via the PSTN coupled to a telephone network coupled to the TCP/IP network. See paragraph 0019, 0049. Guggisberg and Frankel et al. does not expressly teach a PBX network. Szlam teaches a PBX network. See column 8, lines 1-45.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the telephone network of Guggisberg and Frankel et al. with the PBX network of Szlam. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to allow the user to make long distance phone calls.

12. As per claims 8 and 17, Guggisberg teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone is coupled to the TCP/IP network via a wireless connection to a telephone network coupled to the TCP/IP network. See paragraph 0019, 0049. Guggisberg does not expressly teach a PBX network. Szlam teaches a PBX network. See column 8, lines 1-45.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the telephone network of Guggisberg Frankel et al. with the PBX network

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of Szlam. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to allow the user to make long distance phone calls.

13. As per claims 9 and 18, Guggisberg and Frankel et al. teach the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone is coupled to the TCP/IP network via a wireless connection to the PSTN to a telephone network coupled to the TCP/IP network. See paragraph 0019, 0049. Guggisberg and Frankel et al. does not expressly teach a PBX network. Szlam teaches a PBX network. See column 8, lines 1-45.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the telephone network of Guggisberg and Frankel et al. with the PBX network of Szlam. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to allow the user to make long distance phone calls.

14. As per claims 19 and 21, Guggisberg and Frankel et al. teach the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein said messaging plug-ins include plug-ins to handle electronic mail. See 0019, 0022, and 0050. Guggisberg and Frankel et al. do not expressly teach plug-ins to handle each of news groups, stock quotes, news headlines, weather reports, auction information and instant messaging. Szlam teaches handling different types of messages. See column 7, lines 18-42.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the email messages of Guggisberg and Frankel et al. with the different types of messages of Szlam. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to

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do this because these different messages are all text type messages which can be included in email messages.

15. As per claims 20 and 22 Guggisberg teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, said messaging redirector program forwarding said selected messages over said respective selected port to the network. See paragraph 0019, 0049, 0050-0065. Guggisberg does not teach wherein the digital telephone is coupled to a PBX network, said messaging redirector program forwarding said selected messages over said respective selected port to said PBX, said PBX forwarding the messages to the digital telephone. Szlam teaches a PBX network. See column 8, lines 1-45.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the telephone network of Guggisberg with the PBX network of Szlam. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to allow the user to make long distance phone calls.

Response to Arguments

16. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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Conclusion

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Uzma Alam whose telephone number is (571) 272-3995. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Tuesday 5:30 AM - 2:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Uzma alam
ua
October 10, 2006


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PRIMARY EXAMINER